Medtronic

Getting Started

with Guardian® REAL-Time Continuous Glucose Monitoring

Congratulations on your decision to use the Medtronic Guardian® Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) system!

A solid understanding of CGM basics is essential to your success. Here's what we'll cover in this guide:

1 UNDERSTANDING CGM

Glucose Readings	Blood glucose (BG) meter and sensor glucose (SG) readings come from similar, but different, places in your body
Calibration	A glucose sensor needs BG meter readings to function properly
Settings	Personalize and adjust your settings over time

2 STARTING-UP CGM

Step 1 – Inserting the Glucose Sensor
Step 2 – Using the Guardian Monitor
Step 3 – Programming Settings
Step 4 – Connecting the MiniLink® Transmitter
Step 5 – Calibrating
Step 6 – Reading the Display
Step 7 – Capturing Events

3 APPLYING CGM IN YOUR LIFE

What is CareLink™ Therapy Management Software?
How do CareLink Software reports help me?
How do I sign up for CareLink Software?

Let's get started!

GUARDIAN® SYSTEM COMPONENTS

1	**Glucose Sensor**	Monitors your glucose.
2	**MiniLink® transmitter**	The MiniLink transmitter connects to the glucose sensor and sends glucose readings to your Guardian Monitor. It is recharged and stored in the MiniLink charger when not in use.
3	**Guardian Monitor**	Receives, displays and stores sensor glucose readings.

Other items include: Sen-Serter® Insertion Device, test plug, IV-3000® adhesive tape and CareLink™ USB.

Remember, your healthcare provider and Medtronic Diabetes are here to support you every step of the way.

1 Understanding CGM

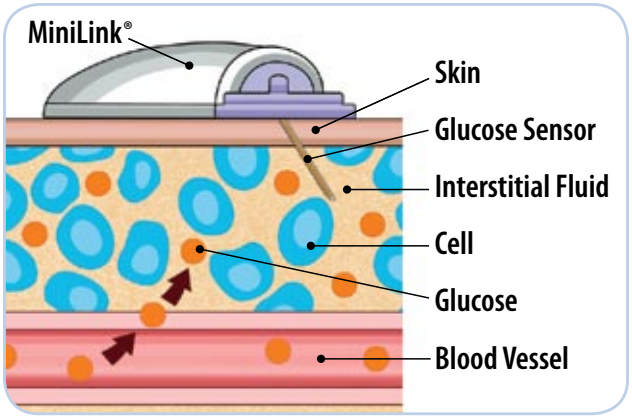
GLUCOSE READINGS

Your BG meter measures glucose (sugar) levels in your **blood**, and your glucose sensor measures glucose levels in the fluid surrounding the cells in your tissue, which is called **interstitial fluid**.

Most of the time, glucose travels first to your blood and then to your interstitial fluid.

Because of how glucose travels, your BG meter readings and sensor readings will rarely match exactly. *This is normal and should be expected.*

Usually your BG meter readings and your sensor readings will be very close.



However, when glucose levels are rising or falling quickly, you should **expect** to see a larger difference between your BG meter value and the sensor glucose reading. Examples of times when this may occur include:

- After meals or insulin
- When ↑ or ↓ arrows appear on your Guardian® Monitor

Use CGM to understand your glucose trends.

Focus on what matters: the direction and the speed of sensor glucose change. Pay less attention to each individual glucose number.

Always rely on BG meter readings for therapy adjustments.

CALIBRATION

Your Guardian® REAL-Time System uses BG meter readings to make sure the glucose sensor maintains its accuracy over time. This is called **calibration**.

To calibrate you must check your BG on your meter and enter the value into the Guardian Monitor.

HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > Enter Meter BG

When you calibrate is important.

- On day one of a new sensor a calibration is needed:
  - approximately 2 hours after you connect the MiniLink® transmitter to your sensor (the system will notify you)
  - again within 6 hours
  - again within 12 hours
- After day one, calibrate **3–4 times a day** for optimal sensor accuracy
- A **minimum** of 1 calibration every 12 hours is required to receive sensor glucose readings

It's easy to remember when to calibrate. Think *before is best*. The best times to calibrate are when glucose levels are least likely to be changing rapidly, such as:

- **Before** meals
- **Before** insulin
- **Before** bedtime
- When there are **no arrows on your monitor**

Tips

Time your calibrations so you will not have to wake up in the middle of the night. Remember, you can calibrate early! For example, if it's 9pm and you know a calibration will be required by 3am, go ahead and calibrate before bed. This will start the 12 hour calibration clock over. To find out when your next calibration is due, press ESC 3 times from the HOME screen.

If you notice a large difference between your BG meter and sensor readings and your glucose is stable, calibration may be needed to bring them together again (remember, only calibrate if there are no arrows on your display).

Calibration is essential for optimal sensor performance. The glucose sensor performs best when calibrated 3–4 times per day.

CGM does not eliminate the need for BG meter readings (fingersticks).

You do not need to wait 6 hours (day one) and 12 hours to calibrate. You can calibrate early, as long as your glucose is stable.

SETTINGS

Your Medtronic Guardian® CGM System allows you to customize alerts to help improve your glucose control. Your healthcare provider will work with you and your trainer to determine the initial alert settings that work best for you.

In using CGM, these settings will determine how often you are alerted. You will want to find a balance between the benefit of receiving these alerts and any inconvenience that may be caused by receiving too many.

During the first several weeks on CGM, you and your healthcare provider may consider (i) waiting to turn these alerts on, (ii) turning on only certain alerts, or (iii) setting these alerts very wide. As you learn more about your glucose patterns and how to use CGM, you will be able to adjust your alert settings to meet your individual needs.

Two alerts are the HIGH SG and LOW SG alerts, which notify you when your glucose has moved above or below your programmed glucose limits. For example, if your HIGH SG alert is set at 250 mg/dL and your LOW SG alert is set at 70 mg/dL, you will receive an alert every time your glucose goes above 250 or below 70.

You can set up to 8 customizable HIGH SG and LOW SG alert limits for different periods of the day. This is especially helpful, for example, if you would like to set your glucose alert limit differently at night to prevent frequent alerts while you sleep.

To set your high and low glucose alert limits, go to:
HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS > GLUCOSE ALARMS: ON > Glucose Limits

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Predictive alarms provide you with a warning that your glucose is trending towards your chosen high and low glucose limits 5-30 minutes before you would otherwise reach these limits. With predictive alarms, you can be made aware of potential glucose highs and lows even before they occur.

To set your predictive alarms, go to:
HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS: ON > Predictive ALM

Rate of Change alerts notify you that your glucose levels are rising or falling at a certain rate. They are useful for understanding how quickly your glucose levels are affected by meals and insulin, and to recognize potentially dangerous sensor glucose changes before they become a problem. The **RISE RATE** alert can be helpful if you are prone to forgetting to take insulin, since glucose levels tend to spike significantly at these times. Likewise, the **FALL RATE** alert can be helpful in protecting you when you give yourself too much insulin, or if you skip a meal by accident.

To set your rate of change alerts, go to:
HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS > Rate Alarms

It's often best to wait until you have adjusted to CGM to set these alerts.

Going to a movie or making a presentation? Your Guardian® Monitor can be set to vibrate or silent mode to avoid distractions. Set the volume to VIBRATE if you prefer to not receive audible alerts for any reason. The **Sensor Silence** feature allows you to silence specific alerts in the system. You will still be able to see these alerts on the screen of your Guardian Monitor.

To place your monitor on VIBRATE mode, go to:
HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > UTILITIES > ALARM > ALERT TYPE > Vibrate

To set your sensor silence feature, go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > Alert Silence**

The **Snooze** setting is the time the system waits after an alert and before it alerts again if the situation is not resolved. Setting the snooze properly will prevent excessive alarms for HIGH SG and LOW SG situations which you have already taken action to correct.

Your personalized CareLink™ reports will help you and your healthcare provider to see where to best set your alerts over time.

Setting	What It Does	Commonly Used Settings
High Snooze	The amount of time until you are reminded that your sensor glucose is still above your high alert setting	2 hrs – 3 hrs
Low Snooze	The amount of time until you are reminded that your sensor glucose is still below your low alert setting	20 min – 30 min
Alarm Snooze	The amount of time after you miss a calibration (**Meter BG Now** alarm) before you are reminded	1 hr
Cal Reminder	The amount of time until your next calibration	30 min – 1 hr
Missed Data	The amount of time before you are alerted if there is a weak signal	30 min

Remember, alerts are optional and are meant to be personalized and adjusted over time. Start wide and customize your alerts as you use your Guardian® to learn more about your glucose trends and patterns.

Your alert settings can be adjusted at night to ensure that you get a good night's sleep.

CareLink reports help you and your healthcare provider fine-tune your settings.

2 Starting-Up CGM

STEP 1: INSERTING THE GLUCOSE SENSOR

Site Selection

Choose a place on your body at least:

- 2 inches from your navel
- 2 inches from your insulin pump infusion site
- 3 inches from any manual insulin injection site

For best glucose sensor performance, avoid:

- Sites where clothing may rub or constrict (for example your beltline)
- Sites where your body naturally bends a great deal
- Sites that are scarred or have hardened tissue or stretch marks

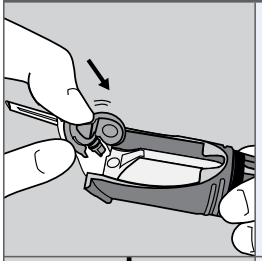
Note: Clinical trials for glucose sensors were performed on sensors inserted in the abdominal area.

Insertion

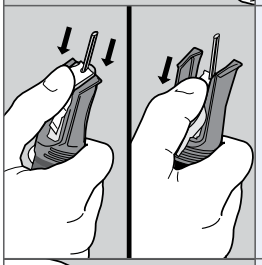
- Remove glucose sensor from package by holding the sensor base or tape. Do not hold the glucose sensor by the introducer needle handle.
- Using an alcohol swab, clean the selected site prior to insertion.
- Allow the alcohol to dry, then follow the steps outlined on page 8 to insert the glucose sensor.

Proper insertion is important for optimal glucose sensor performance and to prevent bleeding at the site.

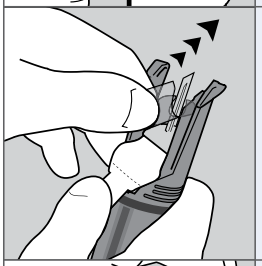
Insertion:



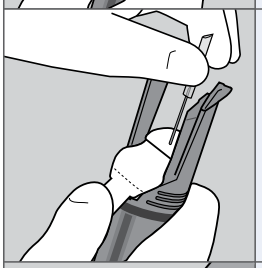
1. Place the glucose sensor in the Sen-serter® Insertion Device until it fits snugly and the black o-rings on the sensor are no longer visible.



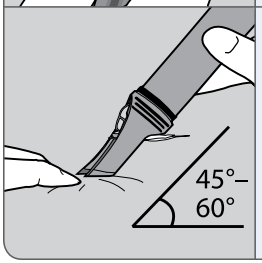
2. Place your thumb on the back of the white tape and push the glucose sensor down until it locks.



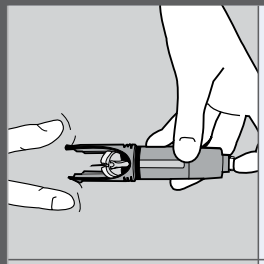
3. While holding down the white tape, remove the clear tape.



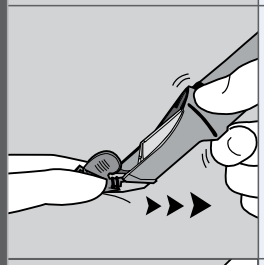
4. Gently remove the needle guard.



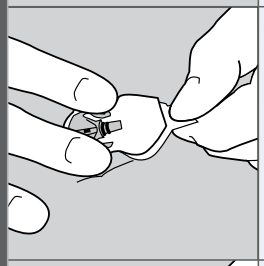
5. Rest the Sen-serter Insertion Device legs flat on skin so that the Sen-serter Insertion Device sits at a 45–60 degree angle to your skin.



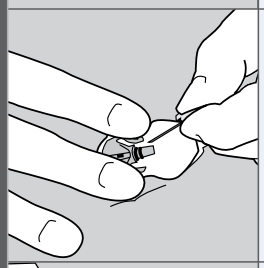
6. While holding the skin taut with two fingers, press the white button on top of the Sen-serter Insertion Device.



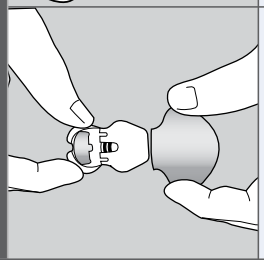
7. Gently hold the glucose sensor in place and gently slide the Sen-serter Insertion Device away from the glucose sensor in a horizontal motion.



8. Gently hold the glucose sensor in place and remove the white paper from the adhesive pad. Press adhesive against your skin.



9. Hold the glucose sensor base with two fingers and gently remove the introducer needle at the same angle that it was inserted.



10. Wait 10–15 minutes before connecting the fully charged MiniLink® transmitter to the glucose sensor. Be sure to program your settings before connecting the MiniLink transmitter.

STEP 2: USING THE GUARDIAN® MONITOR

UP

- Scroll up through the items on a menu
- Increase the value of a flashing item
- Select graphs and move the cursor to the right while viewing graphs

DOWN

- Scroll down through the items on a menu
- Decrease the value of a flashing item
- Move the cursor to the left when viewing graphs
- Turn backlight ON or OFF if pressed from the HOME screen

ACT

- Accept, confirm, or activate menu selections
- Open menus from the HOME screen

ESCAPE

- Return or exit to previous screen or menu
- Open the sensor glucose graphs, SENSOR DEMO screen (if turned on), STATUS screen, or SENSOR STATUS screen if pressed from the HOME screen
- Move the cursor to the far right when viewing graphs

- Press **ESC** then **ACT** to clear alarms

- Press **SHIFT** and **ACT** at the same time to access user settings

- Press **SHIFT** and **DOWN** at the same time to turn backlight on when viewing screens other than HOME screen

STEP 3: PROGRAMMING SETTINGS

A good time to program your glucose sensor settings into your Guardian® Monitor is after sensor insertion, while the glucose sensor is still wetting with interstitial fluid.

Your healthcare provider will work with you and your trainer to determine your initial settings.

To turn the SENSOR feature on, go to:

HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS > Sensor: ON

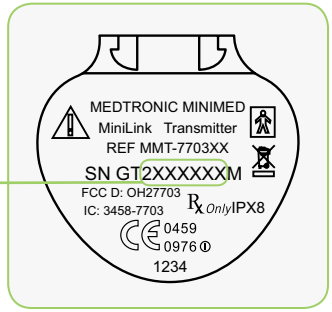
After you have turned your SENSOR feature on, enter your MiniLink® transmitter ID:

HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS > Transmtr ID

- Use the △ and 💡 buttons to select each digit and press ACT to enter. The seven-digit ID (or serial number) is located on the flat side of the MiniLink transmitter. Be sure to only select the numbers.

Transmitter ID Number

2XXXXXX



Follow these steps to personalize your sensor settings:

HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > Edit Settings

(see pages 4-6 for commonly used HIGH SG and LOW SG alert and SNOOZE settings)

Your HIGH SG and LOW SG alerts are not the same as your target glucose ranges.

HIGH SG and LOW SG alerts are useful features of the system that are meant to be adjusted as your knowledge of the system improves.

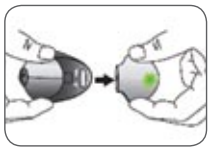
Successful CGM usage involves optimizing your settings over time.

STEP 4: CONNECTING THE MINILINK® TRANSMITTER

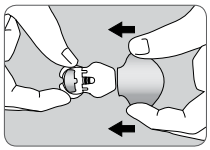
After the glucose sensor is inserted and your settings are entered, wait 10–15 minutes before connecting the MiniLink transmitter to the glucose sensor.

Once 10–15 minutes have passed, remove the transmitter from the charger and wait 1 minute.

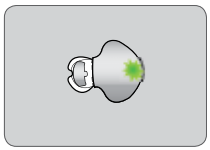
When you remove the MiniLink transmitter from the charger, a green light will flash on the transmitter. This indicates it has enough battery power to last at least 3 days and is ready to be connected to the glucose sensor.



After 1 minute, connect the MiniLink transmitter to the glucose sensor. Do not connect if the site is bleeding or if there is blood on the glucose sensor connection point.



A green light on the MiniLink transmitter will begin flashing when a good connection exists and the glucose sensor is "wet." Note: It may take up to 20 seconds for the MiniLink transmitter to flash.



Optional: IV-3000® adhesive can be used to tape down and secure your sensor and MiniLink.

If the MiniLink transmitter does not flash when connected to the glucose sensor:

Disconnect the transmitter and place it back in the charger to ensure it is fully charged.

Remove the transmitter from the charger (when fully charged) and wait 1 minute. After 1 minute connect the transmitter to the sensor and look for the flashing green light.

If you still do not see the transmitter flash, your sensor may simply need more time to wet. With the transmitter connected to the sensor, wait 2 hours and then perform the Sensor Start (see below).

Perform the **Sensor Start**: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR START > New Sensor.** The system is ready approximately 2 hours after the MiniLink transmitter is connected to the glucose sensor and the green light flashes. This 2 hour period is called **initialization**.

STEP 5: CALIBRATING

METER BG NOW alarm will sound when the system is ready for you to enter a BG meter value for initial calibration. Clear the alarm and follow these steps to enter a BG meter value:

HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > Enter Meter BG

After you calibrate, it will take 10–15 minutes for glucose sensor readings to appear on your monitor.

After your initial calibration, another calibration will be required within 6 hours.

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1 calibration every 12 hours is the minimum required to continue to receive glucose sensor readings after the first day.

Calibrate 3–4 times a day thereafter for optimal glucose sensor accuracy.

The best times to calibrate the sensor are when your glucose levels are least likely to be changing rapidly. Think *before*: before meals, before bedtime, before insulin.

You do not need to wait until you are alerted to calibrate. You can calibrate at any time when your glucose is stable.

If you get a CAL ERROR on your monitor, don't worry. This is a feature of your system intended to ensure good performance.

- To avoid a CAL ERROR make sure you calibrate when your glucose is least likely to be changing rapidly
- If you get a CAL ERROR recalibrate if the BG is stable, otherwise wait 15–30 minutes before calibrating again

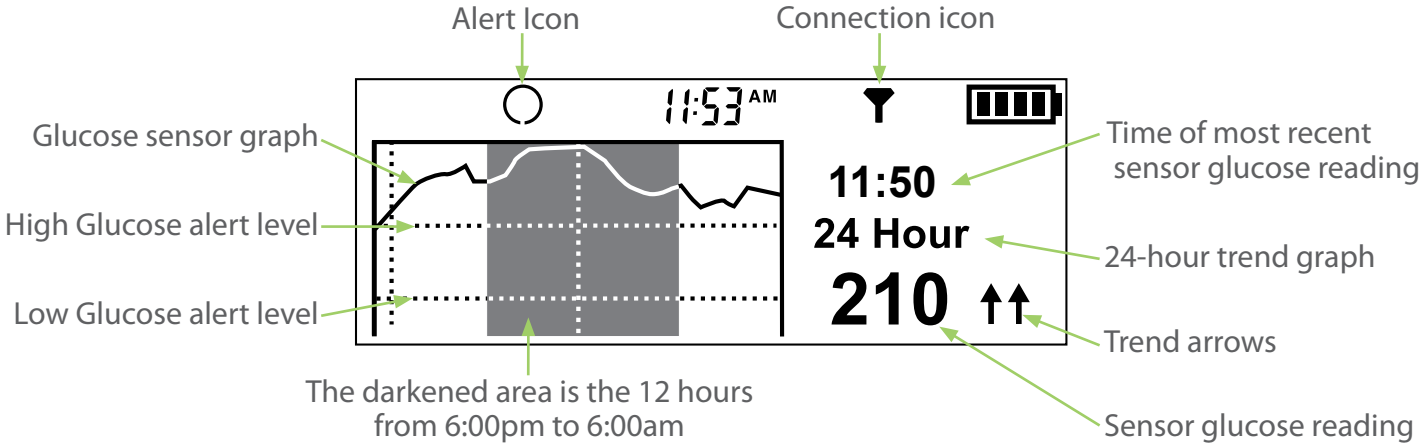
Tip

The wireless transmission feature of linked BG meters should be turned OFF when using CGM. You should manually calibrate the system as outlined on page 3.

STEP 6: READING THE DISPLAY

Your Guardian® Monitor displays 3, 6, 12 and 24-hour glucose trend graphs. Press ESC once from the HOME screen to display the 3-hour trend graph. Then press △ to display the 3, 6, 12 and 24-hour trend graphs. Press ▽ to view recent readings in 5 minute increments.

The 3-hour trend graph will display readings in 5 minute increments, the 6 and 12 hour graphs display in 10 minute increments and the 24-hour trend graph displays readings in 20 minute increments.



What the Sensor Icons Mean	
↑ or ↓	Glucose has risen or fallen 1-2 points per minute .
↑↑ or ↓↓	Glucose has risen or fallen 2 points or more per minute.
▼	MiniLink® transmitter and Guardian Monitor are communicating properly.
▽	Guardian Monitor has not received a signal for more than 5–7 minutes. This is okay; the transmitter stores up to 40 minutes of data and will send these readings to the monitor once a signal is reestablished.
○	Indicates that the system is in alert status due to programmed sensor alerts.
●	Indicates that system is in attention mode and is alarming due to battery or other errors with the Guardian Monitor.

STEP 7: CAPTURING EVENTS

A useful feature of the Guardian® REAL-Time System is the ability to CAPTURE EVENTS. This is especially important when uploading your Guardian information to CareLink™ Software for review. By capturing events like meals, manual BG readings, bolus doses of insulin, and exercise, you can start to see and understand the effects that these events have on your blood sugar levels.

Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > Capture Event**

Below is a chart listing the different options available to you in the CAPTURE EVENTS feature, with a description of what each option can be used for:

Event Type	Description
Enter BG	Use to capture BGs and calibrate
Insulin marker	Use to input the time, date, amount, and type of insulin used
Meal marker	Use to enter the amount of carbs or exchanges for meals
Exercise Marker	Use to input the intensity and duration of exercise
Other	Use for general events that affect your glucose control. Be sure to keep note of these events (stress, sickness) to be able to interpret them later on in CareLink software.
Carb Units	Use to choose betweens grams or exchanges of carbs for the meal marker

3 Applying CGM in Your Life

WHAT IS CARELINK™ SOFTWARE?

CareLink software is a Web-based software that allows you to upload information from your Guardian® REAL-Time System to a secure online (internet) site for viewing.

CareLink software organizes all of your glucose sensor information into reports (charts, tables and graphs) that help you track glucose levels, insulin usage and carbohydrate intake over time.

With CareLink software, you can grant your healthcare provider online access – or just bring a copy of your CareLink reports to your appointments – so you and your provider can work together to determine the best therapy decisions and system settings to improve your outcomes.

Don't have a computer? Your healthcare provider may be able to download the reports at your next visit.

CareLink reports help you and your healthcare provider make decisions that improve your control and fit your lifestyle.

The combination of continuous glucose monitoring and CareLink software provides you with the tools and information you need to *optimize* your therapy.

HOW DO CARELINK™ SOFTWARE REPORTS HELP ME?

CareLink software provides you with information you've never had before about your glucose trends and patterns. Use CareLink reports to take action and make simple changes to optimize your glucose control. CareLink software helps you answer questions like:

- Do I need to adjust my long-acting insulin dosage to avoid going high or low at the same time every day?
- Am I accurately counting my carbs at meals?
- Are my carb ratios correct?
- Am I dosing my insulin boluses properly?
- Are my high and low glucose alert settings appropriate?

Sensor Daily Overlay for John Smith
Mar 15 - Mar 21, 2006
Excursion Summary
Duration Distribution (hh:mm)
Quick View Summary for John Smith
Mar 8 - Mar 21, 2006

CareLink™ Software Tips

For best results using CareLink software, Medtronic Diabetes recommends:

- **Finding a consistent time once a week to review your CareLink reports.**
- **Reviewing two CareLink reports to start: the Sensor Daily Overlay Report and the Daily Summary Report.**
- **Picking one or two simple adjustments to work on at a time when you review the past week's information in CareLink software.**

Always remember to bring copies of your CareLink reports to review and discuss when you visit your healthcare provider.

HOW DO I SIGN UP FOR CARELINK SOFTWARE?

To sign up for your free CareLink software account visit:
www.medtronicdiabetes.com/carelink

Set up a meeting with your Medtronic Diabetes trainer or your healthcare provider to learn more about how to use this valuable tool.

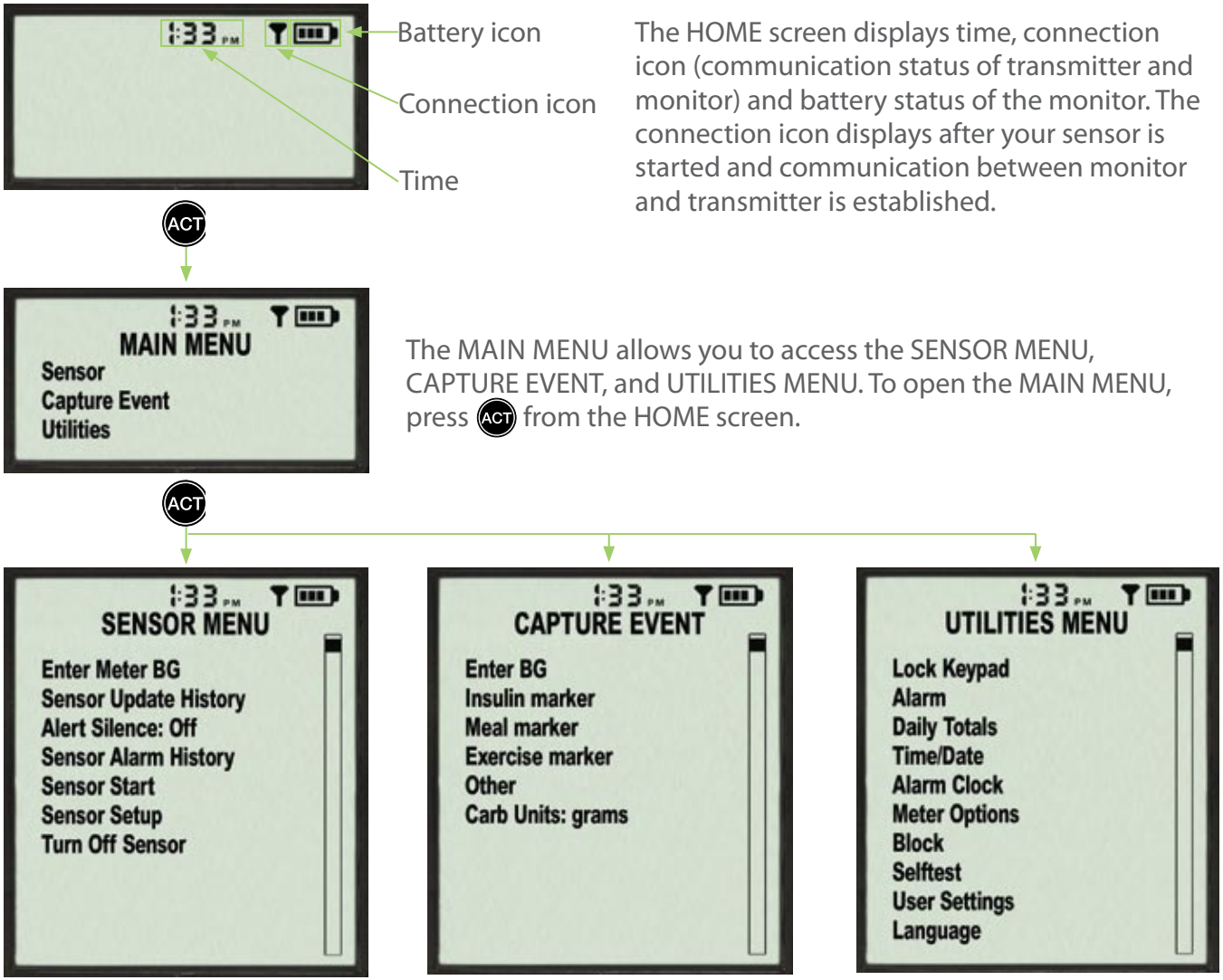
See the difference that the combination of insulin pump therapy, CGM and CareLink software can make in your life.

CGM and Medtronic Diabetes – giving you the confidence to live *your* life.

Appendix

- Menu Map
- MiniLink® Transmitter Tips
- Cleaning Your MiniLink Transmitter
- Other Useful Information
    - Tape Tips
    - X-rays, MRIs and CT scans
    - Air Travel
- Alarm/Alerts
- Notes

Appendix: Menu Map



The HOME screen displays time, connection icon (communication status of transmitter and monitor) and battery status of the monitor. The connection icon displays after your sensor is started and communication between monitor and transmitter is established.

The MAIN MENU allows you to access the SENSOR MENU, CAPTURE EVENT, and UTILITIES MENU. To open the MAIN MENU, press ACT from the HOME screen.

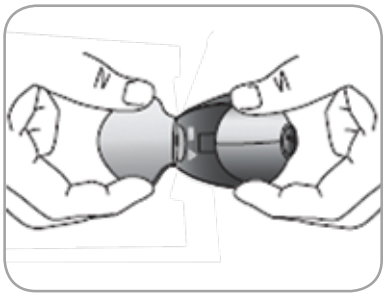
Example:

To edit the time and date settings, navigate through to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > UTILITIES > Time/Date**

To do this, press ACT to open the MAIN MENU, use ▽ to scroll down to Utilities, press ACT to open the UTILITIES MENU, use ▽ to scroll down to Time/Date, and press ACT to open the Time/Date menu.

Appendix: MiniLink® Transmitter Tips

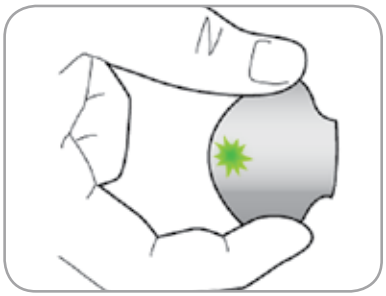
Fully charge the MiniLink transmitter before each use.



When the MiniLink transmitter is charging, a green light on the charger will flash.

The green light on the charger will turn off when completely charged.

When you remove the MiniLink transmitter from the charger, a green light should flash on the MiniLink transmitter. This indicates it has enough battery power to last at least 3 days and is ready to be connected to the sensor.



Charging time:

- First time use, or for a completely depleted transmitter: up to 8 hours.
- Normal use: less than 20 minutes to fully recharge.

Always store the MiniLink transmitter in the charger when not in use (to maintain optimal battery life). To preserve transmitter battery life during periods of infrequent usage, remove the MiniLink transmitter from its charger for at least 1 minute every 1-2 months.

Battery status for charger and MiniLink transmitter:

- The light on the charger will flash red once every 2 seconds if the AAA battery in the charger needs replacement.
- The light on the charger will quickly and repeatedly flash red over 2 second intervals if the MiniLink transmitter battery is depleted. This should rarely happen if the transmitter is recharged after each use.

Appendix: Cleaning Your MiniLink® Transmitter

Medtronic Diabetes does not recommend cleaning the MiniLink transmitter after each sensor use.

Caution: The MiniLink charger and test plug are not waterproof and should not be immersed in water.

If the MiniLink transmitter needs cleaning, follow these steps:

- Attach the test plug to the MiniLink transmitter to help prevent water, soap and sanitizer from damaging the connector pins inside the MiniLink transmitter. Do not expose the connector pins to liquids.
- Wipe the MiniLink transmitter with a dampened cloth and mild liquid soap.
- Remove the soap using warm tap water. Be sure not to let water enter the MiniLink transmitter connection point.
- Wipe the MiniLink transmitter surface with anti-bacterial hand sanitizer.
- Wipe the MiniLink transmitter with a dry cloth and air dry for three minutes.

Appendix: Other Useful Information

Tape Tips

It is highly recommended that you use a transparent dressing to secure the system in place and ensure that the sensor remains fully inserted underneath the skin. Seasonal climates, skin lotions/creams, trapped moisture or different clothing can all affect your sensor tape adhesion or the way your body reacts to the tape. Here are some tips you may want to try:

- Cut a piece of IV-3000® in half and place it crossways so that it covers the glucose sensor and the part of the MiniLink® transmitter closest to the sensor connection. This secures the glucose sensor and MiniLink transmitter while allowing them to air dry.
- You may also want to try using another type of tape from your local pharmacy or try placing a Band-Aid® over the MiniLink transmitter.
- There are many more taping options, try and see which work best for you.

X-rays, MRIs and CT scans

If you are going to have an X-ray, CT scan, MRI or any other type of radiation exposure, take off your Guardian® Monitor, meter, MiniLink transmitter and glucose sensor and remove them from the area.

Air Travel

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires that devices with radio frequency capabilities should not be used on an aircraft.

Before flying, simply:

1) Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS > Sensor: OFF**
2) Keep the sensor in, but disconnect the MiniLink transmitter from the sensor and store on the charger
   Note: You will have to manually check your BG levels while the MiniLink transmitter is disconnected.

To reconnect after the flight:

1) Reconnect the MiniLink transmitter to the glucose sensor
2) Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR SETUP > EDIT SETTINGS > Sensor: ON**
3) Go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR START > Reconnect Old Sensor**
   Just like when starting a new sensor, there will be a two hour initialization period and a calibration will be needed.

Appendix: Alarm/Alerts

Alarms and alerts appear differently on the monitor when they first sound from the way that they are stored in the Sensor Alarm History.

The versions in parentheses below show how the alarm will appear in the Sensor Alarm History.

Alarm/Alert	What It Means	How to Respond
Weak Signal (WeakSn)	The monitor and MiniLink® transmitter are not communicating.	Re-position the monitor closer to the MiniLink transmitter.
Lost Sensor (SenLos)	Monitor has not received a signal from the MiniLink transmitter for more than 40 minutes. If alarm occurs during initialization, the sensor is warming up and the alarm should be cleared.	Ensure the MiniLink transmitter and sensor are connected and reposition the monitor closer to the transmitter. To reconnect and find lost sensor, go to: **HOME Screen > MAIN MENU > SENSOR > SENSOR START > Find Lost Sensor.**
Cal Error (CalErr)	BG entry is out of expected BG range.	Re-calibrate if BGs are stable. Wait 15 – 30 minutes if BG was entered at time of rapid glucose change.
Meter BG Now (mBGnow)	A BG is needed for the system to continue to provide sensor readings.	Make sure there are no arrows on the monitor screen, test your BG and calibrate the system.
High SG (Hi)	Glucose level is higher than or equal to your high glucose alert setting.	Treat as required based on BG meter reading. If this alarm becomes frequent, adjust the setting and/or **Snooze** setting for this alert.
Low SG (Lo)	Glucose level is lower than or equal to your low glucose alert setting.	Treat as required based on BG meter reading. If this alarm becomes frequent, adjust the setting and/or **Snooze** setting for this alert.
Sensor End (SenEnd)	Sensor has been used for 72 hours.	Remove sensor and follow guide for new sensor start.

Appendix: Alarm/Alerts

Alarm/Alert	What It Means	How to Respond
Sensor Error (SenErr)	Sensor signals are either too high or too low.	Clear the alarm and ignore if this happens during initialization. If alarm happens more than 3 times in 24 hours, replace the sensor
Change Sensor (ChgSen)	System has detected a possible bad sensor.	If alarm occurs during initialization, wait and perform a sensor start using the same sensor. Otherwise, call our 24-Hour HelpLine.
Rise Rate (UpSlp)	The sensor glucose measurements are rising at a rate that is equal to or faster than the SET RISE RATE LIMIT you selected.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading.
Fall Rate (DwnSlp)	The sensor glucose measurements are falling at a rate that is equal to or faster than the SET FALL RATE LIMIT you selected.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading.
High Predicted (PrdHi)	Sensor glucose measurements will reach or go above your high glucose limit in the length of time you selected for the high predictive alert.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading.
Low Predicted (PrdLow)	Sensor glucose measurements will reach or go below your low glucose limit in the length of time you selected for the low predictive alert.	Consider taking corrective action after confirming with a BG meter reading.

Notes

Still have questions?
Our 24-Hour HelpLine is here to help.
Call 1.800.646.4633, option 1.

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